DAILY AND BUNDAY, per Month. Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

Panis-Riosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Riceque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases rend stamps for that purpose.

Reinforcements for Dewey.

The battleships Oregon and Iowa, with the colliers and supply vessels Scindia, Iris. Justin and Celtic, left Callao on Wednesday, the Oregon directly for Honolulu, on the way to Manila, and the Iowa for San Francisco, where she will undergo repairs, the attendant vessels being divided between them. On the same day the gunboat Prince ton left the Brooklyn yard for Manila, and will be followed by the hospital ship Solace in a few days. The gunboat Helena is now steaming to the Philippines by way of the Suez Canal, and the same route will be taken by the Castine, which has started thither from the Gulf. The auxillary eruiser Buffalo was long ago despatched by the Mediterranean route to join Admiral DEWEY, with men and supplies, and the Yosemite, also an auxiliary cruiser, is to follow her, taking out still more men. The Yorktown has received orders to proceed at once from San Francisco to Dewer's command, and it has been said that her sister ship, the Bennington, now on survey duty among the Ladrones, is to be placed at his disposal. There have been intimations that the gunboats Machias and Marietta and the auxiliary Glowester might also be ordered to Manila.

But, even taking only those vessels which are on the way or under orders, it will be seen that the reinforcements are extraordinary. The only offsets, we believe, are the cruiser Raleigh and the cutter McCulloch. which have been detached from our trans-Pacific fleet and sent home. The exchanges, however, will put on the east coast of Asia by far the most effective fleet we ever assembled there, and one which, if all the vessels enumerated reach their destination, will make us easy regarding any European power in those waters. For it must be remembered that the force which destroyed Montojo's squadron has already been augmented by the monitors Monterey and Monadnock and the cruiser Charleston, to say nothing of the provision ship Culgoa. from Sydney, which has been commissioned as a United States vessel. Dewry has also half a dozen minor craft above his original force, besides his repaired prizes, the Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon and Don Juan de Austria.

The Administration has been wise and resolute in its measures for strengthen ing Admiral Dewey's command. It is sure Iv a great relief to know that he is there to protect American interests at this juncture. and that he will soon have so numerous and strong a fleet at his disposa!.

The Attempt to Discredit the Court of

A few days ago the anti-Dreyfusites were disorganized and almost desperate, in view of the prevalent belief that the Court of Cassation presently would pronounce judgment in favor of DREYFUS. Even the plan once entertained of resorting to a coup d'état for the purpose of preventing the execution of the judgment seemed scarcely practicable, because the enemies of DREYand the conscience of France recoiled from an undisguised collision between the army and the civil power. Neither Prince Vic-FOR NAPOLEON, the head of the Bonapartist faction, nor the Duke of OBLEANS, the candidate of the Monarchists, could be put forward with any bright hope of success hecause their notorious vices, unrelieved by any martial virtues, have rendered them exceedingly unpopular. To-day the situation is modified materially. A formidable effort has been made to discredit in advance the expected decision of the highest tribunal, and the anti-Dreyfusites have secured a civilian leader, who, being unidentimay enable the supporters of the army to attain their end without provoking to venement resistance the friends of republican institutions.

It is a deplorable fact that a member of the Court of Cassation itself should have dealt the stroke which may cut off from redemption the victim of an atrocious wrong. Only by the disclosure of a serious division in the court and the Imputation of a purpose unduly to favor DREYFUS on the part of certain Judges could the mass of law-abiding Frenchmen have been persuaded to withhold respect from the judgment of their highest tribunal and to connive at the practical supersession of judicial and civil authority by military force. The exposure of a serious division of opinion and the imputation of distinguished member of the very court apon whose reputation for impartiality and trustworthiness rests the whole fabric of French justice. M. QUESNAY DE BEAU-REPAIRE, himself the President of the civil section of the Court of Cassation, has resigned his office on the express ground of dissatisfaction with the proceedings of the eriminal section of that tribunal, which ist engaged in investigating the Drevfus affair. and, as he alleges, has given proof of bias by showing favors to Picquart, the principal witness called in DREYFUS's behalf.

It is a dreadful responsibility which this man has assumed, and it seems generally to be believed that, from motives of personal ambition alone, M. QUESNAY DE BEAU-REPAIRE has dealt an almost irreparable blow at the confidence hitherto reposed by Frenchmen in the decisions of their supreme court of sppcal. That all the members of the Court of Cassation would be immune from the violent race cumities which have been excited by the DREYFUS case in Paris and all over France of course was presumed by no one familiar with the his torical aberrations of judicial tribunals. and, least of all, by Americans, who recall how the judicial members of our Electoral Commission in 1877 were divided on strict party lines. But a difference of opinion unavowed or avowed on the part of Judges is one thing; for one Judge to resign his office on the pretext that his colleagues are guilty of improper conduct. and, therefore, unworthy of confidence, is arm." They yearn for "the heat light

hold judicial authority may well regard as a catastrophe,

It now remains to be seen whether the majority of the members of the criminal section of the Court of Cassation will have the courage of their convictions and carry out their reported intention of declaring DREYFUS innocent. If they do, the anti-Dreyfusite masses, who have, at last, a clvillan leader, as well as an army at their back, may accomplish the coup d'état, which, according to rumor, has been long preparing.

Remarks to a Foreign Colleague. Our esteemed though distant contemporary of Cologne, the Kölnische Volkszeitung, complains thus surprisingly of

things in this country : "During the Spanish-American war innumerable roofs of ill-will against the German Empire were found in the North American lingo press. As a notable example of this attitude Tur New York Sun must be mentioned as standing in the front rank of the anti-German sentiment, striving on all occasions to put in an unfavorable light the conduct

of Admiral Diepericus at Manila," If our contemporary had refrained from commenting upon the feeling in America until it had found grounds for complaint as solid as those on which rest all remarks made by THE SUN, it would have said other and very different things or it would have remained silent.

The Kölnische Volkszeitung had in mind. doubtless, the despatch from Manila printed n THE SUN of last Aug. 23, telling how one night the German ship Irene entered Manila harbor, wherein we had established the rights of a blockading enemy, refused to recognize the signals made to her by our patrol, and was stopped by the McCulloch; how Admiral DIEDERICHS assumed an attitude of protest toward Admiral DEWEY so hostile that that officer, in spite of the strain already laid upon his forces, was compelled to call Admiral DIEDERICHS's attention to the indisputable fact that persistence in his conduct would be war on the United States; how thereupon the German commander actually solicited from Capt. CHICHESTER, of the British ship Immortalité, assistance in bidding the American Admiral deflance; and how the Englishman calmly showed to him that his proposition was forbidden by international law, and told him flatly that the British Navy was at Manila in no such spirit. Happily no act of war was done by Admiral DIEDERICHS, but his will for it was not lacking.

This is a recital of simple facts, for which our contemporary will doubtless be able to obtain evidence on its own side of the water from Admiral DIEDERICHS himself. When our contemporary looks over the situation soberly, instead of finding fault with the American sentiment toward Germany, it

will rather feel amazed at our moderation. Why the Kölnische Volkszeitung should have revived this subject at this date we do not know, but for the present we have something before us of more pressing in terest. Just now the country is occupied with a varied assortment of domestic politicians who from motives ranging from the worst to the best are seeking, deliberately or unconsciously, to defeat the treaty of peace and to vindicate DIEDERICHS instead of DEWEY and CHICHESTER.

A Startling Outlook.

Elsewhere in this paper we make extracts from a long and notable article in the New Orleans Times-Democrat, one of the ablest and most important journals in the Southern States. It will be seen that the article assumes Mr. BRYAN's leadership of the Democracy in 1900 as inevitable, as a foregone conclusion, against which resistance accordingly will be vain, whencesoever it may come. Such an expression of opinion from the South is the more significant because the last election proved that in no States except those of the South has the Democratic party retained its full vigor since its defeat in 1896, and that consequently the Southern Democracy must be of right FUS lacked a conspicuous civilian leader, the dominant force in the national convention of that party next year.

Outside of Southern States, and more par ticularly the old secession States, the sole remaining stronghold of the Democracy was shown by that election to be the city of New York, where the party obtained a majority as large proportionately as in the days of its greatest national strength. Consequently, it might be supposed that next after itself the Democratic South would acord to New York the chief place of influence in the councils of the party. But actually the New Orleans newspaper denies any consideration to the New York Democracy under the leadership of RICHARD CROKER. fied with Bonspartists or with Bourbonists. It treats him as an enemy and not an ally, and gives him notice that if New York shall undertake any warfare against the candidacy of Mr. BRYAN, with his free silverism and his opposition to "imperialism," it will be treated by the South as a traitor to Dem-

ocratic principles. The reason for this warning is Mr. CROKER's recent announcement that he is against the silver issue of the Chicago platform and unreservedly in favor of expanslop, or "imperialism," as a distinctively Democratic policy since the days of JEF-FERSON. Nothing can be bitterer than the contempt with which this New Orleans journal speaks of the Tammany leader. His essay "to cut a figure in national politics" it calls 'pure impertinence." It denounces his "selfish and brutal domination of New York' an improper purpose have been made by a as "one of the scandals of the time." "The chapter of shame," when "such exponents of crude materialism in politics spoke with authority in the national councils of the Democratic party," is described as "now closed." The intrusion of Mr. CROKER into Democratic politics is spoken of as "profanity." With bitter and insulting epithets, therefore, this New Orleans extoller of BRYAN and Bryanism condemns the Tam-

many leader to reproach and infamy. This is very remarkable, in view of the fact that RICHARD CROKER outdid even the old secession States in sweeping the city of New York with a Democratic majority of proportions as great as any in the past history of that party, and in bringing out a vote so large that it made the aggregate poll in those States seem paitry. All the same, this Southern Bryanite reads him out of the party in language full of wrath

and contumely. Why is it so reckless? The New Orleans paper expects to more than make up for the

loss by a gain in another direction BRYAN, it assumes, will lead in 1900 both the free silver hosts and the anti-expansion contingent. "Men like CARL SCHUBZ and EDWARD ATKINSON," it says, "know how to address the brain, but have no God-given power to touch the heart with sacred fire;" hence "the finest possible tribute to the commanding personality of the Democratic leader is found in the instinctive appeal which the cloistered intellects of the nation have made for the help of his strong an unprecedented incident, and one which ming of the brain," which, as manifested by

"an infallible sign that, in the dim distances of the soul, the elemental passions are at war." SCHURZ, ATKINSON, GAMA-LIEL BRADFORD, GODKIN and the rest, powerless in their own frigidity, will go to BRYAN to be warmed up by his elemental passions, and will follow him in 1900 as a leader to whom their yearning hearts in-

stinctively appeal. That is the outlook for the Democratic party in 1900 of a leading Southern newspaper, representing, as we have said, the part of the Union which naturally must dominate the next Democratic National Convention, as the sole remaining seat of its strength, with the exception of the city of New York. BRYAN is again to be the candidate. Croker is to be kicked out con temptuously as an exponent of "crude materialism" and "selfish and brutal domination," and the "cloistered" intellects are to be brought into line and held in it by the "strong right arm" of the silver leader. It all seems comical, but the New Orleans

paper is in dead earnest.

Cures for Grip. A Frenchman has established a newspaper designed to be limited in its circulation to the suffers from rheumatism, its contributors being experts possessed of infallible cures for it. There are indications just now of a disposition to fill "a long-felt want" in the establishment of a periodical for the use, exclusively, of grip subjects.

The sovereign advantages of cranberries as a specific for the most aggravated case of grip has been pointed out in THE SUN, and an English correspondent has directed attention to the unapproached merits of cinnsmon. Cranberries are easily obtained. Cinnamon likewise can be procured at any grocery store, and sods, a third professed cure, is sold at drug stores and at other stores as well.

At the outbreak of the first grip epidemic New York city the advocates of boiled onions as a defensive and offensive protection against the complaint were positively vehement in insisting that all other remedies or alleged remedies should be rejected in favor of onions. The latest grip specialist to come forward scouts the efficacy of cranberries, sneers at soda, rejects cinnamon with contempt, and advises the free use of sulphur, urging in support of his treatment the fact that when a few years ago grip occupied the city of Chicago, it was found that in a match factory, of the fortythree persons employed there not one had been touched. The sulphur man says that, Memphis, Tenn., escaped the prevalent epidemic of yellow fever by wearing powdered sulphur in their shoes. He

at various times, many persons at further cites the evidence of a distinguished German medical writer that wearing sulphur in this way has proved a complete protection against cholera and other plagues; also that those working the sulphur mines of Sicily are immune to the malaria which prevails all about them; also that sulphur in the shoes has cured various cases of rheumatism; also that sulphur taken internally or worn in the shoes has sufficient power to pass through the body, the clothing and the pocketbook, blackening the silver there.

Another argument for sulphur as a precentive comes from California, where it is said that when walnuts are prepared for the market the shells are bleached by the use of brimstone fumes, and that the men having charge of that work are never touched by grip, influenza or the other ills which attack their fellow-laborers.

Meanwhile grip goes calmly on its way

A Novel Complication in South Africa.

The British Colonial Office is just now engaged in the consideration of a matter that involves the question of the universality of British citizenship. While odium has been heaped upon President KRCOER and the Government of the Transvaal Republic for the severity of their naturalization laws, the neighboring British colony of Natal has in practice denied to British Indian subjects | Surely a gentleman who has been gracefully any of the rights of British citizenship.

On July 1, 1897, an immigration restriction act came into force in Natal which was intended to keep Asiaties out of that colony, and which, without naming them, was specially directed against natives of British India, who were coming into the colony in large numbers. It was alleged that the ever-increasing immigration of Indians caused serious loss to European traders, who could not compete with them owing to their more simple and economical habits of living. Their alleged low moral tone and upsanitary ways were also put forward as reasons for the passing of the act, which passed into law at a moment of great popular excitement caused by a demonstration committee formed for the purpose of pre venting the landing of British Indians in the colony. The bill met with considerable opposition during its discussion, and was described as a "downright violation of British tradition and fair play."

The efforts to defeat it were, however, fruitless in face of the popular prejudice of the moment. The act as passed consists of a series of disabling and penal clauses against intending immigrants under which, as its opponents showed, any person can be kept out of the colony, but for one clause which makes the ability to write out and sign an application for permission to enter the country in the characters of any language of Europe a qualification for ad-

The invidious distinction created against British Indian subjects in a British colony caused a feeling of strong resentment in India, as the act was made operative against natives of that country belonging to the more educated and intelligent classes, while indentured laborers, going into Natal for a term of years to work on estates or in factories were admitted without difficulty, though subjected at the conclusion of their contract to all the disabilities of a "free" Indian if they elected to remain in the country. The feeling of resentment in India became all the stronger when, contrary to expectation, Mr. Joseph CHAMBERLAIN advised the Queen to approve the act. It was thought that the attitude taken up by the British Colonial Secretary to the Transvaal Alien Restriction bill would have insured the vetoing of the Natal act, which made such a marked distinction between British subjects of different countries; but, whatever his reasons, he allowed it to go into operation. Indeed, he had already given evidence of the tendency of his policy when he approved the passing of the Franchise bill, which totally excluded the coming generation of Indians from exercising franchise rights

in the colony. Commenting on the anomalous position of his countrymen in Nata!, a British Indian subject there writes:

"Till now it has been plain that Indians are in no ray, under the British flag, better treated than aliens, and such a state of things, of course, cannot be of long duration. In a word, the future destiny those Frenchmen who have wished to up- BRYAN, according to our contemporary, is of Indians lies in a nutshell; that is, if Indians were

British subjects, then why should the treatmen meted out to them in places out of the borders of India be at variance with that accorded to others? Why should there be restriction for free immigraon, and why should indentured immigration be securaged? Such questions with defined limits and confines of a British subject are materially imortant, seriously touching our progress."

What adds to the embarrassment in which the British Colonial Office finds itself in dealing with the British Indian question in Natal, is that the British Indians in the Transvaal Republic are agitating through their fellow countrymen in India and England for the removal or mitigation of the disabilities they are suffering under at the hands of the Boers.

Gen, Eagan and Gen. Miles.

The language in which Gen. Eagan as sailed Gen. MILES yesterday in testimony before the commission investigating the conduct of the war was violent beyond all

proprieties of the service. Wu assume, however, that Gen. EAGAN'S extraordinary denunciation was made deliberately for the purpose of forcing an issue of which a court-martial would be the inevitable result. If such shall be the consequence, Gen. Eagan will not have spoken

So far, the charges of Gen. MILES, with regard to the meat furnished the troops by the Subsistence Department, have not been preferred by him in regular military form according to military usage, but have been made in astonishing defiance of both, and such a court-martial as Gen. Eagan has invited, or provoked, would lead to the full and impartial investigation of the whole subject which is required for the honor of the army and the welfare of the country.

The six years of EDWARD MURPHY Jr.'s term as a Democratic Senator from New York have left him the undisputed nominee of his party for reflection; an empty honor as it happens, but, owing to the conduct of the National Democracy during the last few years the highest possible, and, therefore, gratifying. As a good Christian also he should be content at the loss to himself which gives to Dr. DEPEW, his successor, the happiest moment of his life. Few will grudge pleasure to either of them. The exactions of political partisan-ship being put out of consideration, Senator MURPHY has been always a judicious and stal wart upholder of the interests of the Empire State. Nothing less is expected of Dr. DEFEW.

The new State Superintendent of Public Works, JOHN M. PARTRIDGE must be in Gov. ROOSEVELT'S judgment the best man to be got It is to be hoped that that is good enough.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company occupies a strong position in the Parker House and will continue to observe Gen. Sambo Bowles, who has mobilized himself and moved on Agawam. There he is collecting supplies and artillery. Military experts are in doubt whether he will move on Washington and usurpation by way of Mittineague and Feeding Hills or try to go down the Connecticut on his way to join AGUINALDO. If he goes down the Connecticut. the Putnam Phalanx will intercept him. If he tries to reach Feeding Hills by forced marches. his overshoe department may break down. He is said to have full rations, including files and verjuice, for six days, and his wagon trains are loaded with proclamations. His campaign promises to be very interest ing, if his overshoes and suspenders stand the fatigue of the march. The rumor that an epidemic of chilblains had broken out in his army is said to be false.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Committee "reaffirm their allegiance to the great principles of Democracy as enunciated in the party's national platform adopted at Chieago in 1800 and the last State Convention at Worcester, and take special bleasure in recording their appreciation and indorsement of the splendid campaign waged in behalf of the people's rights by their intrepld champion, who ranks in merit and esteem with the historic leaders of the Democracy, Col. W. J. BRYAN." The Hon, RICHARD CROKER please con-

One of Senator Mason's reasons for objecting to the annexation of the Philippines is rounded in the climate of Chicago can live anywhere else beneath the tester of heaven.

The Board of Discipline of the National eague of Baseball Clubs have reported in favor of more power to themselves for disciplining players. They desire jurisdiction, fortified by ample authority, over all cases of isorder and insubordination as well as of

vulgar language " All this will help toward the regeneration of professional buseball; but still more effective will be a provision whereby all manner of rebellion against the rules shall be dealt with promptly and rigorously by the umpire. To make sure of that the supervision of the um-pires, now intrusted to President Young of the League, must be put into more competent or more faithful hands.

Rebellious players should be dealt with invariably on the spot of their rebellion. To strike the iron when it is hot, it must be struck where it is heated.

The Hon, ALEXANDER MONROE DOCKERY of Missouri is celebrating the fag end of his last term in Congress by shouting: " Military despotism !" Mr. Dockent is the creative Democratic statesman who frankly admits that he doesn't know what to do with the Philippines, goll dern 'em." The goll dern school of states

The Hon, ERVING WINSLOW, Secretary of going to Washington and staying at the Congressional Hotel, where Congress lives. ators of both parties have assured " the Secre tary that they would beat the treaty. For "Senators of both parties" read "the Hon RICHARD FRANKLIN PETTIGREW." who is a Free Silver Republican Senator, a Bryanite Senator, a Miscellaneous Crank Senator, and a Senator from South Dakota.

We learn from the Providence Journal that the Hon. ALADDIN ATRINSON'S little master pieces, "The Cost of a Crime" and "The Hell have reached a circulation of 18,000 copies. Every anti-imperialist must have

Several hundred Bostonians are now call ng on mankind to admire the biggest car sheds in the country, with the exception of those of St. Louis: but these same citizens are maddened by the proposition to enlarge the United States. Curious that the instinct of expansion should be so irregular in its manifes tations.

Mr. Judson Harmon or Harmon Judson of Cincinnati says that annexation "puts the countrymen of George Washington in a very unenviable light in the eyes of the nations. JUDSON HARMON, HARMON JUDSON? These names seem to bring the light of other days around us. We have certainly heard them before somewhere, some time, but where and when we cannot now recall.

In the House yesterday Mr. E. W. CAR-MACK, a native of Castalian Springs, Tenn., made a speech in which he read the hand of the future and foretold innumerable woes "it we do not pause ere it is too late." The trouble with the present Democratic party is that it is always too late and is continually pausing while the rest of the country goes on.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER.

Bryan Eulogized as a "Commanding Per sonality"-Croker Insulted.

From the New Orlsons Times-Democrat. It is much to be doubted whether the histor of American politics affords any parallel to Mr. Bryan's sudden and masterful resumption of the leadership of the Democratic party and of the causes for which it stands in the politics of the times: for this man falled in a most memorable contest for the Chief Magistracy of the republic, and it is a generally accepted rule that, in such cases, failure is fatal. Nevertheless, exceptions have ever been, and ever will be, made in the case of those who hold their primacy by the imposition of a superhuman It has been his privilege to withdraw from

the arena for a season and to observe the struggle from the supremest coign of vantage He has thus gained a sense of proportion which he never possessed before. The people have also gained a sense of his importance to the public life of the nation. We do not belittle the patriotism or the intellectual power of the men who have arrayed themselves against the imperialistic tendencies of the Republican party when we say that, while Mr. Bryan was silent, they simply beat the air. The people cried for leadership, and there was none to be had among men like Carl Schurz and Edward Atkinson, who know how to address the brain, but who have no God-given power to touch the heart with sacred fire. It is the simple truth to say that the finest possible tribute to the commanding personality of the Democratic leader is found in the instinctive appeal which the cloistered intellects of the nation have made for the help of his strong right arm. Indeed, it begins to be clear to many, who

but lately found their most congenial business in traducing the foremost foe of vested wrong that the Democratic party made no mistake in placing the supreme power in hands so young and inexperienced.

While on this point it is meet and proper to pause for a moment, to express the resentment of all right-minded men over the intrusion of the personality and opinions of Richard Croker, at a time when larger questions than boodle and patronage await an authoritative settlement at the hands of the American people. This man's selfish and brutal domination in the city of New York is one of the scandals of the time. His attempt to cut a figure in national politics is pure impertinence, and is precisely on a par with the per-formance of the dishonest valet who dons the garb and seeks to imitate the manner of his master. It is painful to have to say that there was a time, not very remote, when such exponents of crude materialism in politics spoke with authority in the national councils of the Democratic party. It is consoling to be able to assert that the chapter of shame has been

The immense questions now under consideration admit of two radically different views, when debated by men of equal intellectual and moral weight. There are innumer able politicians of Croker's stamp in both the great opposing parties. Let them not profane ssues which they are not competent to touch. The American people are entitled to have this supreme debate conducted by their noblest and best. It is the eagle's privilege to look undazzled on the brightness of the sun. The vulture's eye is made on quite another plan.

CONVICTED OF PROFAMITY. Interesting Prosecution Under the Law of Mississippi.

From the Southern Reporter State vs. Wiley. (Supreme Court of Mississippi, Dec. 12, 1898.) Profane Swearing. The use of the word "damned" is profanity without being used in onnection with the name of the Deity. Appeal from Circuit Court, Union county: G. L.

Janes, Special Judge. Tom Wiley was indicted for using profane language in a public place in the presence of three or ore persons. He was tried and acquitted. On the trial the evidence was in conflict as to whether defendant called one Strap a damned rascal or liar, or whether he called him a God damned rascal or liar. The State asked the Court to instruct the jury that in either event, the defendant was guilty as charged, but the Court struck out the words "you are a damned rascal or a damned liar." To this action of the Court the State excepted and appealed from the judgment of the Court discharging the defendant, Reversed.

Wiley N. Nash, Attorney-General, for the State Whitfield, J. The Court erred in striking out the words set out as having been stricken from the instructions for the State. Says the Court in Gaines vs. State, 40 Am. Rep., 64, 65, through the learned Judge Cooper: "It is not absolutely necessary that the name of the Deity should be used (that is, to constitute profanity). Any words importing an imcondemnation, so used as to constitute a public nuisance, would suffice"—citing cases. Sec, to the same effect, 2 Bish. New Cr. Law, 5 70 (1); and 2 Am. and Eng. Enc. Law (1st Ed.), p. 474, notes, where the authorities are collated. The very words here stricken out were held to constitute profanity in Holcomb vs. Cornish, 8 Conn., 375. The Court, therefore, erred in its holding as to what constituted profamily.

Executions and Lynchings in 1898. From the Galveston Dai'y News.

The Chicago Tribune's returns of legal executi 1898 were 109, as compared with 128 in 1897 122 in 1896, 152 in 1895, 132 in 1894, 126 in 1893 and 107 in 1892. The executions in the severa

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10 Georgia	10 2 3 3 10	
It will be noticed," says the New Orlean		
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one, commenting on these figures. "that the great est number of the executions were in the Southern States. This does not show by any means that the greates: number of the crimes that merit death were committed in the South, but that the course of justice is more swift and sure," t is not so much to the credit of the South that it punishes certain crimes just as promptly, but by what is known as the administratio the Anti-Imperialist League, knows that the of popular justice. This is applied in the shape peace trenty is beaten, and that he beat it by of lynchings, and if the Tribuse's report can be

taken as correct, the record for 1898 in:
Arkansas 17 Mississipi 1 5 South Carolina 14 Indian Territory 2 Georgia. 12 New Mexico 1 Missouri 6 Alabama 12 Keutucky 6 North Carolina 1 Carolina 10 Tennessee 6 Carolina 10 Tennessee 6 Carolina 10 Tennessee 7 Carolina 10 Tennessee 10 Maryland 2 West Virginia 1 Oktshoma 1 Florida 1 Mashington 1 Alaska 1 Wyoming 6 Katisas 1 Montana 1 Illinois 1 Montana 1

Of these lynchings 118 occurred in the South and 9 in the North. Of the total number 102 were negroes, 28 whites and 2 Indians.

Tammany and Montana. From the Butte Daily Inter-Mountain

The Anaconda Mandard gave its support to Vat Wyck for Mayor of Greater New York on the grounds that Tammany was all right on the silver question and should be accorded the undivided support of the free coinage States in its struggle with poor old Henry George.

As a matter of fact, the only thing that Tamman has ever done to reciprocate the Standard's ardent support is to give John M. Quinn, late editor of the Butte Miner, a job in the Water Works Department of New York city, where his eloquence is said to have telling effect.

As a strategist Mr. Croker is a man of phenomenal resources.

Haff Not to Sail the New Boat? From the Boston Herald.

Ist.iv, L. I., Jan. 10.—It can be positively announced that Capt. Hank C. Haff will not be the skipper of the cup defender. Capt. Haff has not been asked by Mr. Iselin to sail the defender, the latter saying that he wants a younger man.

Forest and His Friend.

From the Chillscothe News. Mr. Forest Pancake returned yesterday from Canal Dover, O., where he purchased a five-year-old roan gelding with a trotting mark of 2:25. Mr. George Hosom accompanied Mr. Pancake,

ART NOTES.

Pictures at the Union Longue Club. Decidedly the best spot on the walls of the gallery of the Union League Club is made by Mr. Bruce Crane's " A Winter Night," No. 7. It is unutterably false as to values, just as some of the pictures by Jules Dupré and Cazin are. but it is forceful, straightforward and convincing. The present exhibition on the occasion of the club's annual meeting includes pictures by American artists and no others. It is one of the most attractive shows that the club has yet given. The Chairman of the Art Committee Mr. Thomas B. Clarke, absorbed as he is just now with the forthcoming sale of his collection has not been able to give, as in the past, his whole time to the organization of this display. but his mantle has fallen upon worthy shoulders in the person of Dr. A. E. M. Purdy of the Committee on Art. to whom, together with Mr. Joseph C. Willetta, is due the credit of presenting to the members of the club this excellent

showing of contemporary American art.

Mr. Siddons Mowbray achieves a real success

with his "The Month of Roses," No. 1, closely

followed by Mr. Simmons with a fine marine

(No. 2), which quite realistically presents the

swish and swash of sea water beating upon a

rocky coast. It is propably a study at St. Ives in Cornwall, where the artist spent a consider able number of years in his work. Mr. Tryon is adequately represented with the excellent "New Bedford Harbor," No. 10, and by no means so well seen in the flat and uninspiring "The Apple Orchard," No. 11. Very good is the same artist's "Even-ing in October," No. 9. "Landscape," No. 15, by J. Francis Murphy, shows the true landscape painter's grasp of his subject, synthetical in rendering and convincing in effect. Mr. Charles C. Curran's "An Idyl," No. 20, shows a nude figure which though somewhat wabbly in drawing is on the whole very "taking," and s especially to be noted for its agreeable scheme of color. Mr. Volk's thoughtful, wellwrought, well understood single figure.
"Thoughts of Youth," No. 22, is to be commended, and a word must be said for the sincerity which is evident in the interpretation of sea, boots and light in the picture by Reginald C. Coxe, "The First to Arrive," No. 10. The other names in the catalogue, which gives the titles to the pletures in this not too large and thoroughly enjoyable exhibition, are Robert Reid. R. W. Van Boskerck, Walter Clark, Edward A. Bell, William A. Coffin, Carlton T. Chapman, Julian Rix, Charles Melville Dewey, Francis C. Jones, H. Bolton Jones, and Lyell Carr. The 'ladies' days" are Friday and Saturday, Jan. 13 and 14, 2 to 5 P. M.

CAPT. LUDLOW REPRIMANDED. He and Lient. Potts Held Responsible for

the Grounding of the Massachusetts. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- In addition to finding that Capt. Nicoll Ludlow, the commander of the Massachusetts; Lieut. T. M. Potts, her navigator, and Frank W. Bell and Henry L. Wever, pilots, were responsible, through negligence, for the grounding of the Massachu setts on Diamond Reef, New York harbor, the court of inquiry recommended that the two officers be reprimanded and the pilots be dis-

ciplined. The Navy Department gave out to-

day a statement concerning its approval of the

court's findings. The statement follows: "The department has approved the findings of the court of inquiry relative to the grounding of the Massachusetts, and in pursuance to its recommendation has addressed letters of reprimand to Capt. Ludlow and Lieut. Potts, directing attention particularly to the fact that, as shown by the findings of the court, the best available charts were not used, that no cross bearings were taken, that only one leadsman was in the chains, that verification of ranges was not had for five minutes before the vesse struck, and that these officers were negligent in not having the ranges constantly verified The department expressed surprise that officers of sufficient rank and experience to be placed in command and in the position of navigator, respectively, of a battleship of the navy should have neglected such necessary precautions in navigation, thus imperilling her safety to such an extent as to warrant a court of inquiry in recommending a public reprimand. The fact was emphasized that the presence of a pilot on board in no sense relieved these officers from personal attention to the welfare of the vessel when in the neighborhood of dangers which their chart plainly indicated, and that even the ordinary precautions seem to have been neglected.

"The department has, in consequence of further findings of the court, directed that Navy Yard Pilot Frank W. Bell be suspended from duty for six months and that Sandy Hook Pilot Henry L. Wever be not again employed if such course can be avoided." The department expressed surprise that offi-

THE REMAINS OF COLUMBUS sauto Domingo Says She Has Them in

Sepulchre in That City. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-The Government of Santo Domingo has taken measures to emphatically dispute the claim of the Spanish Government that the remains taken from Havana to Spain just before Spanish sovereignty ceased in Cuba were those of Christopher Co umbus. In a despatch received by mail at the lumbus. In a despatch received by mail at the State Department to-day, the United States Consul-General at Santo Domingo City says that there has recently been erected in the Santa Iglesia Cathedral there a monument or mausoleum in honor and memory of Christopher Columbus, which is intended to serve as a final resting place for hisremains. The Consul-General says that on Dec. 5 the remains of the great discoverer were placed in the new sepulchre with appropriate ceremonies.

THE WAR ON ROBERTS.

Connecticut Women and Massachusetts Legislators Against Seating the Mormon.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 12.-The Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D., formerly President of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States, is soon present a remonstrance to Representative E. J. Hill of this Congress district, signed by the eighty-five members of the local W. C. T. U., against the seating of Roberts local W. C. T. U., against the seating of Roberts, the polygamist, of Utah, in Congress. A meeting of the local white ribboners was held yesterday, and a resolution was passed deprecating the election of Roberts. Mrs. Josiah Strong was directed to send the remonstrance by her husband hersonally.

Boston, Jan. 12.—Pesolutions were introduced in the Legislature to-day protesting against the seating of Congressman-elect Brigham H. Roberts of Utah.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I think that you overestimate the number of the anti-imperialists in this State. I come in contact with hundreds of the bone and sinew ir. these parts, and have as yet to find one who is it, favor of giving up what we have gained in our late war. We look on these "antis" as a lot of harmless old women, who have the art of keeping themselves always in evidence JOHN H. C. ALLEN.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It costs more now to build a steel ship in this country than it does in England, but I believe that is largely because we haven't got to it yet. There are various tools and implements of American manufacture that, eve though they may cost a little more, delivered, than the corresponding articles with which they come the corresponding articles with which they come into competition, are sold in increasing numbers abroad because of their superior adaptability to their several uses. We excel here in the invention and use of machines that not only practically cheapen labor, but also produce admirable results. We have here the materials, and I don't for a minute doubt that we shall before long be building ships. I don't believe we begin even yet to realize what is in store for this nation, which though still but a youth, is slready a giagt among the greatest.

AMERICAN.

The First Dollar Note. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: On June 12, 1894

on published a statement relative to Continental noney, the earliest issue of which was dated Jan. 1. 1776, the colony or State not being given. The denomination of this note was in "aterling," namely,
15 "pence." I have since seen a Continental note
dated Ipswich, Mass. Sept. 2, 1776, the denomination of which is in "dollars." Can any of your nulllion upon a Continental or a Colonial note?
New York, Jan. 11.

ALEX. DEL MAR.

Sky Initiated.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir : Is the Hon Sky Olds eligible or has he already been introduced? He is a prominent politician of this State.

MICHIGAN INQUIRER MIDDLEVILLE Mich., Jan. 10.

NAVAL PERSONNEL BILL.

Capt. Crowninshield Explains His Attitude Regarding the Rank of the Staff. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-There has been much nisunderstanding, even among naval officers, oncerning the position of Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in opposing that section of the Naval Personnel bill providing that staff officers of the navy shall have "rank" instead of "relative rank." At the request of a Sun reporter, Capt. Crowninshield to-day prepared a statement

defining his attitude on the subject. The

statement follows: "The reports which have been current during the last few days that opposition has developed to the so-called Personnel bill are due to a misunderstanding in regard to the action taken by myself and other officers concerning the final provision of section 7 of the bill in the final provision of section 7 of the bill in question, which provides that wherever in the statutes fixing the rank, duties, &c., of staff officers, the words 'with the relative rank of' occur, they shall be stricken out and the words 'with the rank of' substituted. There has been no opposition whatever, so far as I know, to making these changes, providing it dees no more than to define a little more clearly the rank of a staff officer. The custom of the service, the understanding of the department and the decisions of jurists all recognize 'relative rank' as giving the same standing in regard to the precedence, duty on boards, and intercourse with other officers as that which goes with rank. It was feared, however, that the language of the proposed clause might be interpreted to give to staff officers the titles which have been held to pertain exclusively to line officers.

I werely hope to see some amendment to the wording of this clause or some other provision in the bill which will retain for those and only those performing the duties of line officers the titles which rightly belong to them, and, if necessary, a further provision to the effect that no staff officer shall, by virtue of his rank, be entitled to command outside of his own corps. I understand that the recresentatives of the Medical and Pay corps are in accord with me in supporting the whole bill with these modifications, and I understand, further, that it was not intended that the clause substituting 'rank' for relative rank' should give to staff corps any claim to the titles of the line of the navy. I believe that the bill has now the support of substantially every branch of the navy." question, which provides that wherever in the

CANADIANS DEMAND FREE LUMBER. They Confer with American Lumbermen, but No Agreement Results.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-The visiting lumbermen of the United States and Canada spent nine hours in conference to-day on the lumber tariff and parted without having come to any agreement. The Canadians demanded free entry of their lumber to the United States and suggested no compromise proposition what ever. The Americans stated the conditions of their business, which they believe prohibit their consent to the Canadian proposition, and awaited a suggestion of a middle course, which was not forthcoming. The discussion of trade conditions in the two countries was spirited and at times acrimonious.

The Americans, before leaving town tonight, held a meeting at which they formally empowered Congressman Tawney of Minne-

night, held a meeting at which they formally empowered Congressman Tawney of Minnesota to represent them before the High Joint Commission and to accept for them, in the reciprocity treaty now under consideration, a reduction of 20 per cent, of the present lumber duty of \$2 per thousand feet.

A feature of the day's proceedings was the participation of the Hon. John W. Charlton, one of the Canadian Commissioners, who took an active part in the controversy and outlined the policy of retaliation with which he let it be understoo! Canada threatened the United States in the eventa of failure to concede free entry of lumber to the Canadians. The Hon. John A. Kasson, one of the American Commissioners, was present at the morning session, but took no part in the proceedings. Congressmen Tawney, Stewart, Boutelle and Broussard attended the conference and addressed themselves to the lumbermen. Mr. Tawney, who represented the American lumbermen at the sessions of the High Joint Commission in Quebec, presented their case to the Canadian lumbermen to-day. Congressman Broussard spoke for the lumber operators of Jouisiana.

Every one present was called on for his views and the Americans all expressed a hope that a common ground might be found upon which the two sides might meet with some hone of agreement. The Canadians, however, made no suggestion of anything less than the free lumber proposition. The Illness of Mr. Dingley was greatly deplored by both sides, as he is recognized as the best informed of the American Commissioners on the lumber question. Senator Fairbanks said to-day that the High Joint Commissioners on the lumber question. Senator Fairbanks said to-day that the High Joint Commission would not take up the lumber duty until Mr. Dingley had recovered sufficiently to attend the meetings.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS. Increase in Resources from Sept. 20 to Dec. 1 of 8309,883,475.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency. In commenting upon the abstract of reports of national banks under the call of Dec. 1, 1898, said that it was most notable statement made in the of the national banking system. The total of the national banking system. The total resources shown by the reports of Sept. 20, 1898, were \$4,003,511,044, which was the largest sum reached in the history of the system up to that time. The total resources shown by the reports of Dec. 1, 18,88, were \$4,318-394,519, which is an increase of \$309,889,475. The increase in individual deposits over the Sept. 20 statement is \$193,815,272, and they reach a total of \$2,225,298,813. In isoans and discounts the increase is \$58,433,210, and their aggregate \$2,214,334,838. The cash in banks shows an increase, while notes and bills redusaggregate \$2.214,384.838. The cash in banks shows an increase, while notes and bills reclission that the counted and bills payable show a decrease as compared with the September statement. These are some of the figures from the reports: Loans and discounts, \$2.214.374.838; lawful money reserve, \$464.351.413, including \$328.000.711 in specie and \$138.000.711 in legal tender notes; capital stock, \$6.20.516.245; circulation, \$213.581.385.

Lucky for the Last "Next."

From the Sydney Herald. From the Sydney Herald.

There were five of us hunting and fishing in the Queensland bush, when one rainy day a stranger appeared. He said he was a tramp barber, and as none of us had been shaved for a fortnight we gave him haif a day's work.

About four hours after he had left us a band of six men rode up and the leader inquired if we had seen a tail, roughly dressed man pass that way. We told him of the barber, and he looked from man to man and exclaimed:

"Good, gracious, but you are all freship shayed!"

Yes, we gave the barber a job."

shaved!"
"Yes, we gave the barber a job."
"And he shaved every one of you?"
"He did, and did it well,"
"Boys, do you hear that?" shouted the man as he turned to his companions.
"What of it?" asked one of our party.
"Why, he went insune yesterday and cut a man's throat in his barber chair over at Unadilla, and we're after him to put him in an asylum." dilla, and we're after him to put him in an assyum."

They rode away at a gallop, and next morning returned to our camp with the man, who had been captured after a hard fight and was tied on his horse. He seemed to remember us when he was given a drink of water, and as he handed the cup back he quietly observed:

"I say, gentlemen, please excuse me. I meant to finish off the last man who got shaved, but I got thinking of something else, and it slipped my mind!"

A Juror's Remarkable Error.

Chattanoga, Jan, 10.—An incident occurred at the courthouse at McMinnville, Tenn., to-day that is unique in the criminal annals of the State. William Brown had been on trial for several days charged with the murder of his wife, and yesterday afternoon the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, which means hanging in this State. Just as the Judge was about to pronounce sentence, one of the jurymen stated that he had passed through the trial under the impression that it was John, the brother of the murdered woman, who was on trial, and not the husband, and that he had viewed the testimony from an entirely different standpoint than he would have done if he had thoroughly understood the case. This development necessitated setting the verdict aside, which the Judge did after some rather pointed remarks at the sovereign who had sat through five days of an exciting criminal investigation and had not been able to lears who was on trial. From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Black Fox in Maine.

From the Lewiston Evening Journal. Lisbon. Me., Jan. 10.—The most exciting thing in Lisbon this week was the advent of a black fox in town. A genuine black reynard is black fox in town. A genuine black reynard is black fox in town. A genuine black reynard is the worth anywhere from \$100 to \$125. No wonder then that when Bert Coombs came home one night at dusk with the report of an exciting chase through florries of snow and over brush and through thickets, of a lively black fox with glossy fur and glistening eyes, a crowd of expectant men it was that started out the next day.

What They Said.

From the Melbourne Times.

Mistress (to servant;—Did you tell those ladies at he door that I was not at home;

B rvant-Yis, mum.

Mistress—What did they say;

Bervant-How forting.